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(3) It requires the development of criteria for spectral type and absolute magnitude that make use of a much greater interval of wave-length and particularly of the neglected red end of stellar spectra.

(4) The relatively slower speed of photographic plates in the red is offset by the prismatic concentration, so that for G-type stars the two divisions are of comparable intensity.

(5) The small demands on definition permit the use of this arrangement during unfavorable conditions of seeing.

HARLOW SHAPLEY.

METCALF'S FIRST COMET

Metcalf's first comet was photographed September 15 with the 10-inch triplet at Mount Wilson. An exposure of one hour, from 7:14 to 8:14 P. S. T., showed the comet as a round nebulosity about 12 minutes of arc in diameter with a faint tail, three and a half or four degrees long, in position angle 22 degrees. The comet was much condensed toward the center but showed no stellar nucleus. The tail left the head as a very narrow ray which spread but little as it receded, reaching a width of about 6 minutes of arc at a distance of two and a half degrees. At this point it spread out abruptly on the northwest side to a width of 20 minutes near the extreme end. Half a degree from the head there was a faint ray about one degree long extending to the northwest, making an angle of about five degrees with the main tail.

SETH B. NICHOLSON,
MILTON HUMASON.

NOVAE IN THE ANDROMEDA NEBULA

No. 14, discovered by Miss Ritchie, 290" east, 180" south of nucleus, near edge of bright, soft nebulosity, appears on plates of 1919, July 21st and 23rd, by Shapley, and on those of July 28th and 29th, by Duncan.

ESTIMATED MAGNITUDES OF NO. 14

July	21	15.9
	23	15.9
	28	16.0
	29	16.1
Aug.	24	> 18.5 (invisible)

No. 15, discovered by Duncan, 160" west, 170" north of nucleus, about 1' southwest of Nova No. 12, in large curdled area of the